

Juanita Brooks dies — a Utah historian

ST. GEORGE — Juanita Leavitt Brooks, one of Utah's most prominent historians, died Saturday, Aug. 26, 1989, in a St. George nursing home at the age of 91.

Mrs. Brooks wrote 16 books and was co-author of three others. She also wrote many stories and articles that were published in professional magazines.

She was born Jan. 15, 1898, in Bunkerville, Nev. She was married to Ernest Pulsipher, on Oct. 10, 1919. She was widowed 18 months later at the age

Please see JUANITA on B3



Juanita L. Brooks

Kathryn Groesbeck

Kathryn Douglass Groesbeck, 88, of Payson, died Friday, Jan. 15, 1988, in Payson.

She was born Dec. 15, 1899, in Payson, to Samuel and Emma Jane Dixon Douglass. She married John Rowe Groesbeck June 30, 1942, in Idaho Falls, Idaho. He died July 11, 1976.

She was educated in Payson schools, graduated from Payson High School. She graduated from the University of Utah with a B.S. degree, teaching for 20 years afterwards in schools in Salt Lake City, Payson, and Eureka. While at the university, she was affiliated with the Gamma Phi Sorority, being a member of the petitioning group for Pi Beta Phi on the campus. During her teaching career she did post-graduate work at Brigham Young University and the University of California in Berkeley.

She was active in Payson affairs. She was a former member of the Payson Cultus Club and has maintained her membership in the Tres Joli social club over the years.

She was interested in western history, reading and studying about the West and collecting stories and pictures about Indians, Pioneers of the West and old missions. She enjoyed writing, and has had articles published in The Daily Herald, Salt Lake Tribune, Utah Historical Magazine, and True West. Her last article appeared in the Utah County Journal on Labor Day in 1987.

She is survived by many nieces and nephews. She was the last survivor of a family of 11 children.

Funeral will be Monday, 11 a.m., Walker Mortuary, 587 S. 100 W., Payson. Friends may call at the mortuary on Monday one hour prior to services.

Burial in the Payson City Cemetery.



Kathryn D.
Groesbeck



Lethe Tatge
Midway

Historian

Utah

Folklorist has heard 'the one about ...'

LOGAN (AP) — Barre Toelken will tell you a Navajo coyote story in January, but no amount of prodding will get it out of him in June.

"They have to be told in the winter or you will screw up the weather pattern," he says.

The traditional tribal moratorium on coyote yarns begins with the first lightning strike in the spring. Then mum's the word until the first killing frost of autumn.

Toelken, 55, has spent years collecting and studying the folklore of the Southwest — tales, folk songs and ballads that echo ever fainter down the decades. To many modern minds, his obsession is, well, puzzling.

"There is still a notion that folklore is baloney. I don't know any other field that has to explain itself any more than we do," Toelken says. "If someone says they are a doctor or a plumber, people say that's fine. But when I say I'm a folklorist, people say, 'That must be wonderful for your children, but what do you do for a living?'"

Toelken "does" folklore as a professor at Utah State University. Although his doctoral degree is in medieval literature, he became enthralled with Native American culture in 1954 when he and a group of friends left college to mine uranium on the Navajo Indian Reservation in southeastern Utah.

"We started out driving down there on weekends and got more interested in living among the Indians than going to school," he says.

After uranium mining played out, Toelken was invited to stay on the

reservation at Montezuma Creek with a Navajo family by the name of Yellowman. It was during that first winter that he learned about coyote stories, which are not all humorous but always carry a moral.

"Instead of lecturing people the Navajos tell stories about a coyote," he says.

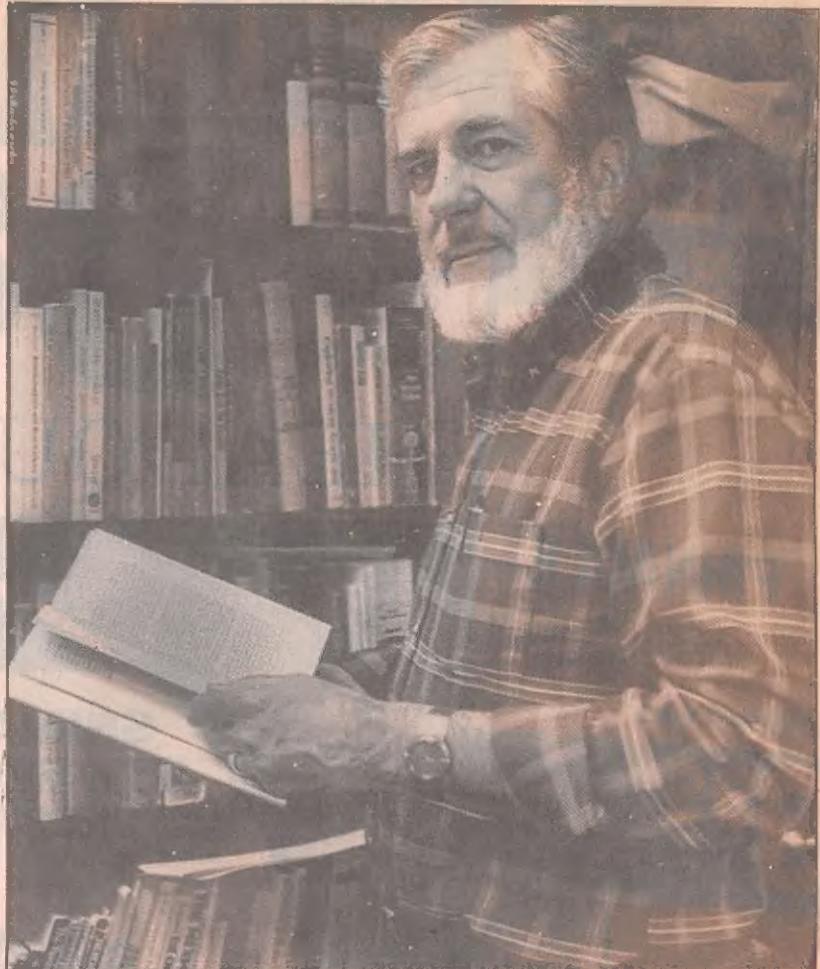
At first Toelken was simply entertained by the tales. But as his studies in folklore progressed, he returned to the reservation and made several tapes of the stories after agreeing never to repeat them during the summer.

Storytelling is an integral part of the study of folklore. For Toelken and others, it reveals elements of society not recorded anywhere else.

"Folklore is about the live part of the culture rather than the dry part you get through the books," he says. "The values and ideas important to a group of people are often too abstract to talk about, and when they are told in stories they are more vivid in their explanation."

Toelken says Navajos aren't the only ones that use stories to explain themselves. Mormons, for example, tell stories about three Nephite men from the Book of Mormon that have been allowed to roam the earth for ages, never dying.

In the stories, he says, the three sometimes perform heroic acts like saving a child's life when no other adult is around. In some versions they appear as people in need. When the faithful help them, they are blessed.

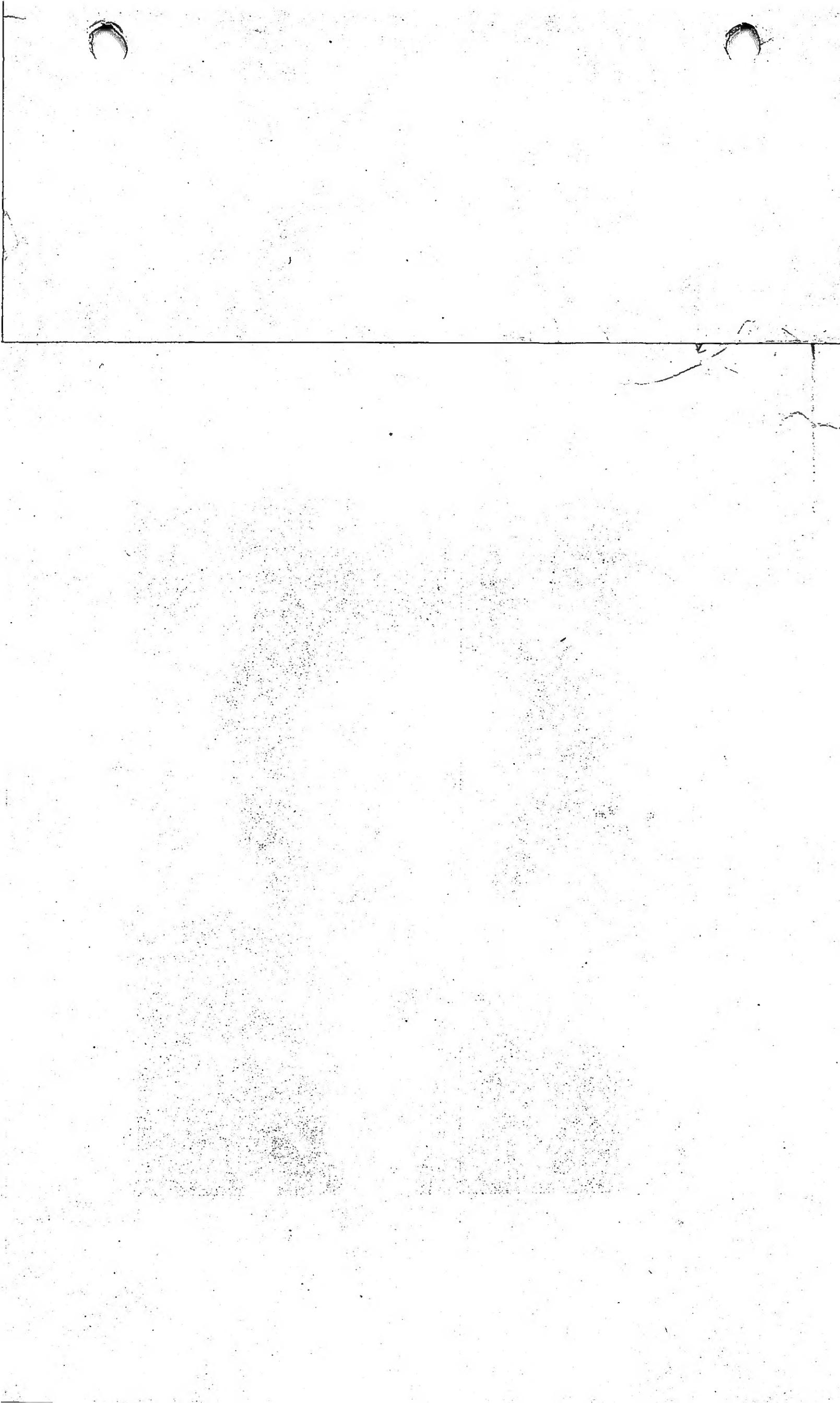


AP Laserphoto

Barre Toelken has been studying folklore for years. His favorite tales have roots deep in Navajo tradition.



MRS. JOHN T. WAHLQUIST
State Chairman, Utah Minute Women
Women's Unit, Conservation and Salvage Division
War Production Board



Men of Affairs in The State of Utah



NOBLE WARRUM.



POSTMASTER NOBLE WARRUM was born at Greenfield, Indiana, on September 29, 1865, being one of the men whom the east has sent out to help in the great task of developing the west. His father was Noble Warrum and his mother, Mrs. Annie Wood Warrum.

Mr. Warrum received his collegiate training at two of the finest educational institutions in the country: De Paw University and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich. He attended the former institution from 1882 to 1884 and the latter from 1886 to 1888. He received his law training at Michigan State University and after finishing that course, remained east for two years, removing to Utah in 1890.

Mr. Warrum is married, his wife formerly having been Miss Julia Hagen. Two children have blessed this union, Noble Warrum the Third, 19 years of age; and Andrew Warrum, 16 years of age.

Mr. Warrum is a member of three secret societies: the Masonic order, the B. P. O. E. and a College Greek letter fraternity: the Phi Kappa Psi.

He is a staunch Democrat, was editor-in-chief of the Herald for five years, and is among the leaders of his party in Salt Lake City as well as in Utah. The office of city recorder was held by him for two years with credit to himself and to the commission which placed him in this responsible position. He was appointed postmaster of Salt Lake in April, 1914, resigning as recorder to accept that office.

Mr. Warrum is a member of the Salt Lake Commercial Club. He is one of the type of citizens known as "boosters" and is ever to be relied upon to labor for the good of the community at large.

He was a member of the Constitutional convention of the state, after which he served in the first state senate. He was a colonel on the staff of Governor Heber M. Wells, and was probate judge of Cache county for two years.

Early Western Artists

alfred Jacob Miller
Green River Rendezvous
Bodner
wm H Jackson
chas M Russell
Clark Bronson

CORINTHIAN COLUMN. See COLUMN.

CORINTHIANS, *koh RIHN thee uhnz*, **EPISTLES TO THE**, the seventh and eighth books of the New Testament, were written by the Apostle Paul probably about A.D. 54.

The first *epistle* (letter) was sent from Ephesus, in present-day Turkey, to a Christian church which Paul had organized in Corinth, Greece. The epistle was written after word came to Paul that the church was split into four divisions, each claiming a different leader. It included suggestions for solving this and other problems. A famous passage is Chapter 13, which deals with Christian love.

Paul wrote the second epistle in two parts. Chapters 10 to 13 include a severe letter which Paul wrote after the first epistle failed to unite the Corinthian church. Even his authority and sincerity had been challenged. Chapters one to nine are a later letter written from Macedonia expressing gratitude that friendliness had been re-established.

WILLIAM WILSON SLOAN

See also PAUL, SAINT.

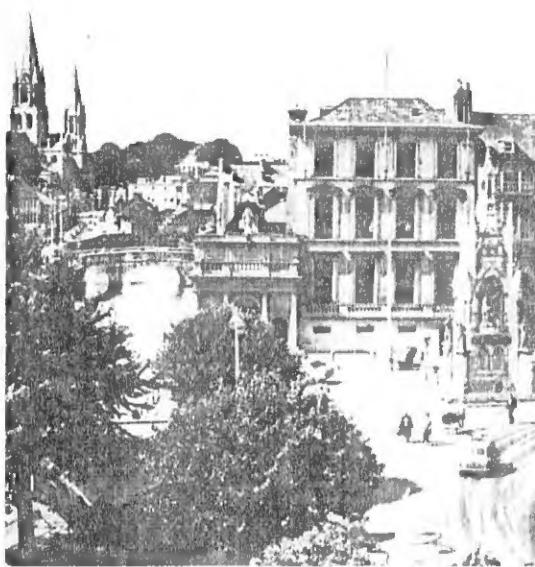
CORINTO, *koh REEN toh* (pop. 14,941), the main Pacific Ocean port of Nicaragua, is the western terminus of the government railroad. About 85 per cent of the republic's agricultural exports pass through the city. These include coffee, sugar, animal hides, and lumber. Corinto is on an island that is connected to the mainland by a bridge. For the location of Corinto, see NICARAGUA (color map).

ROLLIN S. ATWOOD

CORIOLANUS, *KAWR ee uh LAY nuhs*, **GAIUS MARCIUS**, was a general of the early Roman Republic. He was given his last name as a reward for his skill and

Dublin, the capital, is larger. Cork is also the Irish Republic's second most important city—after Dublin—in such activities as manufacturing and trade and in education, medicine, and many other services.

Cork lies in southern Ireland, at the north end of



Irish Tourist Board

Cork is a city in southern Ireland. It ranks second to Dublin among Irish cities in population and in economic importance.

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